

D-5693

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for Section 19
Political Section.

F. I. R. No. 76/3

Reg. No. 6/30840-1

Sen.

Leung

Procurator Tsong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. 1920 56 Kyang.
Zau, Chen
Date 25/1/1936

Sheet No. 7

SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT (P.M.)

Proceedings. Mr. S. T. Chang appeared for the P.M. Council.

Ts Zung Shi, witness:- I know Ling S Chong while I met him in Gaol, he asked me to take care of his property at 334 Tongshan Road. I reside at No. 6 Gordon Road now. Ling S Chong wrote me a letter (produced) and asked me to look after his property. I am willing to take care of his belongings.

DECISION:- The above property (as per charge sheet) has been found to belong to the 2nd accused (Ling S Chong), so all the property to be handed over to the 2nd accused's friend Ts Zung Shi for safe custody.

C.R.

No. 25/4
SBR 25/4

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

Reg. No.

6/3004071.

Stn.

Louza. Procurator

Political Trial
19 F. I. R. No.
24/5/24

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POI
C. S. F. REGISTR.
No. D 5693
Judge D 26 3
Date 1/3/24

Sheet No. 6..

APPLICATION FOR DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

An application is made by the Court by the S. S. D. Louza Station for the disposal of property as listed which was found in the room occupied by one Teah Yuen. 364 Joliette road, who was found over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on 24/5/24 for being concerned in Communist activities.

Seized:-

2 iron bedsteads.	1 suitcase.	1 table.
1 stool.	5 bed covers.	1 blanket.
1 bed spread.	1 mat.	2 pillows.
2 sheets.	1 long down.	1 overcoat.
1 raincoat.	1 waterproof mat cover.	
3 Foreign style jackets.	1 Foreign style waistcoat.	
10 pairs Foreign style trousers.	5 pairs short pants.	
7 short jackets.	9 shirts and vests.	1 scarf.
2 pairs shorts.	1 pair boots.	1 pair slippers.
2 water sets.	2 basins.	1 mirror.
1 Japanese Chinese Dictionary.	1 picture.	1 Geography Book
1 lamp oil.		1 coat hanger.

(CHARGE SHEET WRITTEN IN CHINESE)

SECOND APPEAL TO SHANGHAI HIGH COURT - AM.

Proceedings:- Mr. T.Y. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Chang:- I ask the Court to keep the property in the property room.

Decision:-

That the above properties are to be kept in Court for the time being and will be disposed of after 1.0.0. having informed Teah Yuen by official letter.

5/1/24 Reg. No. 6/3004071. DR 26/5/24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. P. 5693

S 2 Special Branch
REPORT

No. D 5693
Date March 10, 1934

Subject (in full) Case against Tsha Ts Yuen alias Tsha Dah Yoong alias Lau Tsai
and Ling Sz Chong charged with being communists.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by S. B. Lin D.

Regarding the case against Tsha Ts Yuen
(蔡志遠) alias Tsha Dah Yoong (蔡大英) alias
Lau Tsai (老泰) and Ling Sz Chong (凌立昌).

the first of whom was arrested at 4.20 p.m. February 23, 1934 on Nanking Road at the request of an officer of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, and the second at No. 334 Tongshan Road at 5.30 p.m. February 23, 1934, on a charge of being communists, which was concluded on March 5, 1934 when the accused were ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities. I forward herewith tabulated statements referring to these two individuals, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

P. T. T. P.

Clerical Assistant.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGIMENT	
No. D.	5693
Date	1934/3/1

March

12,

4.

Dear Mr. Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statements relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police of two communists named Tsha Ts Yuen (蔡志遠) alias Tsha Dah Yoong (蔡大勇) alias Lau Tsha (老蔡) and Ling Sz Chong (凌世昌), the first named at 4.20 p.m. February 23, 1934 on Nanking Road at the request of an officer of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau and the second at No.334 Tongshan Road at 5.30 p.m. the same day.

The accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 5, 1934 and were ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

A quantity of communistic literature was seized.

Yours sincerely,

Monsieur R. Sarly,

Chief of the Political Section,

French Police Headquarters.

Louza

Taha Te Yuen (塔 太 遠) alias Taha Dah
Yoong (廉 大 壽) alias Lau Tsai (廉 大 壽).

Anhwei

27

male

three months

three months

ex-soldier.

334 Tongshan Road. -----

4.20 p.m. February 23, 1934
on Nanking Road.

With being a communist.

Extradited to Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested on Nanking Road at the request of an officer of the Public Safety Bureau. He is believed to be an active member of the Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Accused was charged on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 5, 1934 and was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Louza

Ling Sz Chong (凌士昌).

Mukden

27

male

two months

two months

unemployed teacher.

334 Tongshan Road.

6 Kwan Ying Oen Hu Tung,
Siao Toong Kwan,
Mukden.

5.30 p.m. February 23, 1934.
at No. 334 Tongshan Road.

With being a communist.

Extradited to Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested as result of information given by Taja Ts Yuen (蔡志遠) alias Tsha Dah Yoong (蔡大榮) alias Lau Tsai (老蔡). He is believed to be a member of the Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Accused was charged on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 5, 1934 and was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Public Safety Bureau
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 5/3/34. 19 F. I. R. No. 73/34. SIT. No. 736-7
Reg. No. 6/30840-1 Stn. Louza. Procurator Tsong No. D *Zen-Chen*
Date *July 31* Judge *Yoch*

Sheet No. 4.

APPLICATION FOR HANDING OVER.

Application is hereby made to the S.S.D. Court by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety for the handing over of the above accused on charges of being concerned in Communist activities.

SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT (A.M.)

Proceedings. Mr. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

1st accused:- I lived in the house of the 2nd accused. I was introduced to him by my friend in Mukden. I am native of Anhwei and I was never visited Mukden myself. I met Lee Tsung on the road and then he visited my house. The key of the box was given to me by Lee Tsung. The key from the 2nd accused did not fit the lock of that box.

2nd accused:- My key did not fit the lock of the box. I came to Shanghai from Mukden on the 3.1.34. My friend introduced me to the 1st accused. I have been living in the 1st accused's house since my arrival to Shanghai. The 1st accused was never in Mukden. When the Police visited our place they saw me reading but not writing. Please the Court try my key and see if it would fit the lock of that box.

Mr. Chang:- Here is a Dispatch from the P.S.Bureau (handed over to the Judge.)

2nd accused:- (shown statement). I did not write this statement it was written by the Police.

Mr. Chang:- The list before the Court is an index of all the books seized in the accused home.

2nd accused:- The 1st accused stated that he was living in my home temporarily. The books found are not belong to me. The friend of mine wrote the paper now before the Court.

Mr. Chang:- When the Police entered they saw the accused with the pencil in his hand and he was writing on the table in the room and the paper was seized.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Reg. No. 6/30840-1 Sheet No. 5

Insp. Daung Pao of the P.S. Bureau:- On the information received from an informer Kaung Jui Nyi the accused was arrested with the assistance of the S.M. Police at 334 Tongshan Road and the literature was seized. I ask the Court to hand the accused over to the S.P.S. Bureau for the enquiries.

Summed up.

Mr. Cheng:- (in summing up) The S.M.C. has no objection for the accused being handed over to the S.P.S. Bureau as they are concerned together in the communistic activities and sufficient evidence was submitted to the Court.

Decision :- BOTH ACCUSED to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, together with the seized property.

(handed over on 14.5.34)

G.R.

D/V
1/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

LOUZA STATION	
76/34.	
1934-4-6-4.	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. Division 5693	
Date Police Station. 1934	
March 6 1934	

Diary Number:— 3.		Nature of Offence:— Communism.	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See Below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	See Below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On 5-3-34 the 1st accused Tsah Tsu Yuen (蔡樹遠) and 2nd accused Ling S Cheng (凌世昌) reappeared before the S.S.D.Court and when after all evidence were given the Judge handed down the following verdict.

Both accused to be handed over to the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

March
5/3.

Officer in Special Branch

H. C. Cornwell.

D.S.S.
C.D.C. 42.

S2,
For attention
please.

J.W.

MAR. 6 1934

C.A. Tym.
usual letter & travel
allowance
17/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGIMENT.
No. **D**ivision 569

"A"

Louza

Date

3rd, March

1934

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. Report 76/34

Nature of Offence:— Writ of Detention

Diary Number:— 2

Places visited in course of investigation each day

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

During the period of remand the 1st accused has made another statement exonerating the 2nd accused of all knowledge or possession of the Communist literature found at 634 Tungshian Road.

The 1st accused states that the literature was brought to the above address by Lee Tsoong (李松) mentioned in diary 1, who instructed the 1st accused to retain it until further notice.

The 1st accused further stated that the 2nd accused wished to have nothing to do with Communism as it was too dangerous.

Not attached // The literature has been translated (copies attached) Five addressees, (three in the Settlement and two in Chinese Territory), which were found among the literature, have been visited without result.

A former residence of the 1st accused, 128 Market Street, has been visited and verified but no evidence was brought to light which would lead to any further knowledge of this accused's associates.

The statement of the 1st accused tend to show that he is shielding the 2nd accused who is a man of education and intellect, whereas the 1st accused has practically no education and appears to be of the dupe type.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

(2)

Division.

Police Station.

79

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Indian pamphlets have been translated and have been found to contain nothing political or objectionable.

Both accused will appear before the Court on 5-5-34 when Application will be made by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for their hunting over.

D. S. S. S.
D. S. S. S.

Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

52

7.

her

75

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date, February 20, 1934.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsah Tsu Yuen (蔡楚雲) and Ling S Chong (凌士聰) -
wanted by the Public Safety Bureau for propagating Communism.

Made by D.S. Sansom Forwarded by D-9 Bureau.

Tsah Tsu Yuen, 1st. accused, was arrested on Nanking Road on the 23/2/34 on information supplied by the Public Safety Bureau. An interrogation of this person led to the arrest of Ling S Chong, 2nd. accused, and the seizure of a quantity of communistic literature at 334 Tongshan Road in a room jointly occupied by them.

The literature comprise of more than a thousand handbills of 13 different kinds (printed in English and Chinese), numerous communistic books and pamphlets, and a miscellaneous assortment of documents in draft form including some written in Gurmukhi. This literature is designed to propagate communism in Chinese and foreign military forces, naval forces, volunteer corps, and among Indian and Chinese policemen. There is every indication that the accused men are members of the Military Committee of the Communist Party.

Five addresses found among the seized papers have all been visited (2 of them are in Chinese controlled territory and were investigated by the Public Safety Bureau), the results being unsuccessful.

The 1st. accused admits being a member of the Communist Party. Two contradictory statements made by him, copies of which are attached hereto, tends to show that he is shielding the 2nd. accused. The latter is a man of intellect and has a practical knowledge of the English language whereas the former has had practically no education.

At the time of his arrest the 2nd. accused was drafting a document bearing on the Anniversary of the Women's Day, March 8, addressed to police of the Settlement and Chinese controlled territory, and various military units in the province of Kiangsu.

It is believed that the 2nd. accused is a most active

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

(2)

Made by

Forwarded by

member of the Communist Party, but lengthy interrogations of the two men have failed to shake their reticence on this point.

The occupants of No.128 Market Street, the former residence of the 1st. accused, have been interviewed but no evidence has been adduced to show who his associates were when he resided there.

The pamphlets written in Gurmukhi are being translated will be and particulars of same forwarded when available.

Meanwhile, the two accused are on remand until March 5 when the Public Safety Bureau will press for their extradition.

There is evidence to show that the activities of these two men extended to Chinese controlled territory.

2/2 *Forward:*

D. S.

copy of report, together with original copies of statements and list of seized literature, forwarded to ~~Deputy Commissioner~~ ^{13th} Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

Sir:

Your attention is drawn to exhibit No. 32 a translation of which is attached. ~~13th~~

D.B. (Sikhs) (Dins)

Information and favour of passing to D.B. (Chinese) and
D.B. (Sikhs)

J. P. Grieves

O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAP

supplementary

Tsouk Tsoo Yuen (卓志遠)

Anhwei

De So. Session

Headquarters

26-2-34

Clark Fung Kuo Liang

The statement made by me on the night of arrest contains a number of inaccuracies which were intended to exonerate the 2nd accused from all suspicion of being associated with me. The 2nd accused is known to me by the name of Ning S Chong (寧志聰). Our acquaintance began about 2 weeks prior to my arrest and is the outcome of a letter I received from a personal friend of mine named Liu Yeh Jing (劉亦卿), residing at Hukden, asking me to call on the 2nd accused at his home at 334 Tongshan Road. I called on the 2nd accused as requested and referred to the introductory letter which I had received; I could not produce it as I had destroyed it immediately after reading it. The 2nd accused stated that he had also received a letter from the same source. He then consented to accommodate me in his room - a request which I had made in the belief that I was being shadowed - and I remained with him until the day of my arrest.

Prior to meeting the 2nd accused I resided at No.128 Market Street and was financed and directed in communist work by one named Lee Teung (李錦), a member of the Labour Federation of the Communist Party. Lee Teung, being aware of my removal to 334 Tongshan Road, brought a quantity of communistic literature to me and instructed me to retain it until further notice. He visited me at 334 Tongshan Road on 5 occasions, each time in the absence of the 2nd accused. I discussed the merits of communism with the 2nd accused with a view to inducing him to join the Communist Party but he held the

opinion that it was too dangerous an undertaking.

I joined the Communist Party for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, but I do not know sufficient about the workings of the organ or of the persons connected with it to enable me to give any further useful information. The extent of my work was to propagate communism among poor people and to hold any literature handed to me.

(Signed) Teah Teu Yunn.

supplementary

Ling S Chong(凌士聰)

Makdon

D.S. Session

Headquarters

26-2-34

Clerk Yang Kuo Liang

The statement I made at the time of my arrest is substantially correct. I admit that I discussed the principles of communism with the 1st accused but I did not consider it would benefit me to become a member of the Communist Party.

(Signed) Ling S Chong.

February 24, 1934

D.C. (CRIME)

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 23 :-

Chu Kia Hwa, Minister of Communications.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 24 :-

Huang Shao-yung, Minister of Interior.

Tseng Zoon-ning, Vice Minister of Railways.

Ma Tsao-tsing, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Lieu Vee-ts, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Communist Propaganda - two arrests

At 4.20 p.m. February 23, 1934, a male Chinese named Taha Ts Yuen (唐志遠) alias Taha Dah Yoong (唐大勇) was arrested by the Municipal Police on Nanking Road at the request of an agent of the Political Section of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

As a result of information obtained from the suspect, a back room of a Chinese dwelling at No.334 Tongzhan Road was raided and a quantity of communist literature was seized. The occupant of the room, a male Chinese named Ling Sz Chong (凌世昌) was arrested.

The two prisoners, who are believed to be active members of the Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, will be taken before Court on February 24 when a Writ of Detention will be applied for to enable further investigation to be made.



(Continued in a locked white suitcase).

(1) Handbill entitled "Letter to the Settlement Police, Policemen in Chinese Territory, Volunteer Corps and Soldiers in Kiangsu in connection with the Anniversary of International Unemployment Day, February 28," issued by the Revolutionary Soldiers Committee of Kiangsu Province and dated February 15, 1934, urging the overthrow of Chiang Kai Shek, the armed protection of the Soviet Union and the support of the Rent Reduction Movement in Shanghai. 500 copies.

(2) Handbill entitled "Letter to Settlement Police, Policemen in Chinese Territory, Volunteer Corps and Soldiers in Kiangsu in celebration of the opening of the Second National Congress of Chinese Soviet Labourers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Representatives," issued by the Revolutionary Soldiers Committee of Kiangsu Province and dated February 7, 1934. 500 copies.

(3) Handbill entitled "Letter to workers in celebration of the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives," issued by the Chapei District Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and dated February 7, urging the workers to cease all work in celebration of the Congress, to raise subscriptions in aid of the Red Army and to oppose arrest, assault and abduction by the Kuomintang. 5 copies.

(4) Handbill entitled "Letter to the Soldiering Masses in Shanghai in commemoration of the Death Anniversary of Lenin, Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg," issued by the Shanghai Revolutionary Soldiers Committee and dated January 21, 1934, urging the support of the Soviet Union, etc. 4 copies.

(5) Handbill entitled "Letter to Soldiers in China in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Peiping-Hankow Railway Strike Tragedy on February 7," issued by the Revolutionary Soldiers Committee of Kiangsu Province and dated February 7, 22nd year of the Chinese Republic, urging the soldiers to protect strikes declared and demonstrations staged by workers, to start mutiny and to join the Chinese Communist Party. 100 copies.

(6) Handbill entitled "Firm opposition to the smuggling of Trotsky goods by the 'China Forum,'" (incomplete) denouncing Linssen, editor of the China Forum as being of the capitalist class. 2 copies.

(7) Pamphlet entitled "Struggles", Issues Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, dated from October 15, 1933, to January 21, 1934. 21 copies.

(8) Pamphlet entitled "Lenin Livelihood," Issues Nos. 31, 32, and 33, dated December 29, 1933, January 5, 1934 and January 25, 1934, respectively. 32 copies.

(9) Pamphlet entitled "Iron Hammer," dated January 15, 1934. 2 copies.

(10) Pamphlet entitled "Comment on Strike Tactics," containing decisions reached at the International representatives meeting held in January 1929 at Strasburg. 3 copies.

(11) Handbill entitled "News of Victory," Issue No. 11, dated February 10, 1934, containing news of victories gained by the Red Armies in Hupeh, Anhwei and Szechuan. 2 copies.

(12) Handbill entitled "Materials for the educational training of Party members." 20 copies.

(13) Blank forms entitled "Form of investigation of Party members." 50 copies.

(14) Blank forms containing items relating to the kind, and number of handbills distributed. 30 copies.

(15) Book entitled "Biography of Lenin." 2 copies.

(16) Book entitled "Fighting Art and Tactics." 1 copy.

(17) Book entitled "Work of Staff Officers in the Army." 1 copy.

(18) Book entitled "Chinese evolution and Rebels." 1 copy.

(19) Handbill entitled "Letter to Shanghai soldiers in commemoration of the second anniversary of the January 28 Incident." 15 copies.

(20) Handbill entitled "Manifesto of the second National Congress of representatives of the Chinese Soviet Republic," dated January 1934, calling for the overthrow of the Kuomintang, the opposition to the partitioning of China by foreign imperialists and the creation of an Iron Red Army of 1,000,000 men strong to overthrow foreign imperialists and Kuomintang. 2 copies.

Miscellaneous Papers

(21) Carbon copy of a document entitled "Working Plans of the Kiangsu Military Committee for the month of January", dated 8.1.34. The following is a translation of this document:-

- "(1) Develop among Indian Police ten Party Members and twenty Mass Members, and collect from them membership fee of \$2. each and contribution of \$1. each. Issue 50 copies of 'Lenin Anniversary' and 50 copies of 'January 28th Anniversary' in the Indian language. Restore 2 persons (?) and restore 5 Mass Members. (Deleted).
- "(2) Transfer of 4 Chinese policemen and 2 hosiery workers to the Party. (Deleted)
- "(3) Report on the Fukien incident; summarized report on the work performed during December; the training of secret activities.
- "(4) Develop 10 persons in the Navy; absorb two persons into the Party, and two persons into the Youth League. Issue 100 copies of posters containing slogans.
- "(5) Issue posters in the Indian language once a week to promote struggles.
- "(6) Issue 200 copies of 'Letter to soldiers', 200 copies of 'Lenin Anniversary', and 200 copies of 'January 28th Anniversary'.
- "(7) Develop members in the Peace Preservation Corps and Volunteer Corps in the Northern and Western Districts and issue 100 copies each of 'Lenin Anniversary' and 'January 28th Anniversary'.

- (22) Three sheets of paper containing a draft of a comment on the work of the Party at Sz Yung, Kampo.
- (23) Four sheets of paper containing a draft of an article denouncing the Kuomintang and Imperialism.
- (24) Four exercise books and several small bits of papers containing a register of propaganda literature received and dispatched.
- (25) Papers containing petty cash accounts.
- (26) Drafts of letters of a friendly nature.
- (27) Papers and envelopes containing the following addresses:
 - (1) Hou Gee Am (), Lee Tuh Tai Shop(), No. 49 Rue Blauteschili, (French Concession).
 - (2) Tung Kyi (), native of Tungchow, Chiung An(), and Woo Hui (), Sun Yee Lodging House, Highbury Rd. Bridge (1111 Highbury Road).
 - (3) Li King Keen(), Hua Chung Supply Goods Shop, 1983 North Szechuan Road (Chinese territory).
 - (4) Woo Ching King(), No. 9 Lien Sung Li(), Li Yuen Road and Lee Fun Road (Chinese territory).
 - (5) Oong Yock Yuen (), Ting Yung Shipping Hong(), Foong Yui Li(), Shanghai North Station.
- (28) Three notebooks containing a vocabulary in Japanese and English (Nothing of an incriminating nature in them).

HANDBILLS IN ENGLISH

- (29) Communist handbill in English entitled "To the English & American Soldiers and Sailors in Shanghai", from "The League of Revolutionary English and American Soldiers in Shanghai", dated January 1934. Two copies
- (30) Communist Handbill in English entitled "For the Anniversary of the Death of Lenin, Lieberkroth and Lusseburg to the English and American Soldiers and Sailors in Shanghai", from the League of Revolutionary English and American Soldiers in Shanghai, dated January 15, 1934. Five copies

(The following were found on deck)

- (31) A leaflet printed in the Indian language and an exercise book containing what appears to be a lesson on the Indian language.
- Translations attached* PCW (32) Two sheets of paper containing the subjects such as opposition to the 5th Anti-Communist campaign, opposition to the attack upon Soviet Russia, opposition to the second world war, 1937 and the significance of activities among Chinese and Indian Police (Settlement), foreign soldiers, and pol. comm., soldiers and volunteers in Kiangsu.
- (33) Book entitled "World Anti-War Movement" (Chinese). One copy
- (34) The Labour Monthly (English), Sept. 1933. One copy
- (35) Book in English: Marx: Capital. One copy
- (36) "China Forum", Vol. 3 No. 4. One copy
- (37) Draft of a communist handbill bearing on the anniversary of International Women Day falling on March 8.

38) Several specimen copies of communist handbills bearing on the January 28th Anniversary, the International Unemployment Day of February 28, the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives etc.
(Considerable quantities of these handbills are found in locked white suitcases.)

39) A pass book and several bits of papers a statement of petty cash accounts.

40) A notebook containing a language lesson on Japanese.

41) A wooden chest bearing the name "Wong Kuang ()".
Found in a cabinet in wall.

42) A Municipal Park Ticket, No. 52573, available up to May 31, 1934, name and address of holder undecipherable.
(Found on person of 2nd accused.)

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 32 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE
OF A RAID ON A BASE OF THE KIANGSU MILITARY COMMITTEE
OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AT NO. 334 TONGSHAN ROAD
ON FEBRUARY 23, 1934.

- 1) Importance of activities among soldiers.
 - (a) Oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign.
 - (b) Oppose the attack upon the Soviet Union.
 - (c) Oppose a second World War.
 - (d) Resolutions passed at the 12th and 13th Plenary Sessions of the Third International were that the Chinese Communist Party should accelerate the work among soldiers by several hundred per cent.
 - (e) Resolution of the 5th Plenary Session of Central: In 1934 the Kiangsu Communist Party should undertake the creation of new Soviet areas.
- 2) Advantages of completing the duties given to the Kiangsu Communist Party by Central.
 - (a) Development of Soviet areas and new victories of Red Armies. (Contributions from overseas Chinese to support Red Armies)
 - (b) Political and economic bankruptcy of the Kuomintang and the struggle of the proletarian classes for 'levelled livelihood.'
 - (c) Rebellions of White troops and increased peasant and labour struggles.
 - (d) Peasant uprisings in various parts of Kiangsu and the effects of the struggles of Red Armies in the past.
 - (e) Many White soldiers released from Soviet areas can prove the falsehood of the malicious propaganda of the Fascist Kuomintang.
- 3) Defects of the work of the Kiangsu Communist Party in connection with activities among soldiers.
 - (a) The Kiangsu Provincial Committee had no military committee in the past. Now it has one, however, it fails to give efficient directorship.
 - (b) The Kiangsu Communist Party has received very few reports on activities among soldiers.
 - (c) It is essential to the revolution that the arms of enemies be seized for arming ourselves.
 - (d) The undertaking of work among soldiers by all comrades of the Kiangsu Communist Party will ensure the successful performance of the duties entrusted to the Kiangsu Communist Party by Central.
 - (e) In view of the above, every member of the Kiangsu Communist Party should observe the following:-
 - (1) Party and League organizations in various districts should at once discuss the important political significance of the work among soldiers and make preparations for practical work.
 - (2) Party branches in various districts should report on the following without delay:-
 - a) Whether or not they have military committees, soldiers' sections, executive staff or storming parties to undertake work among soldiers. If they have, it is necessary to report on the work performed. If not, a limited time should be given for organizing same.
 - b) What kind of White troops stationed in various districts? Their number, unit, living conditions, and transfers?

c) Plans for accelerating the existing activities among soldiers or establishing new propaganda organs?

3) Cultural Committees and Student Sections should regard the work among foreign soldiers as one of their most important duties. Wharf Committees and Seamen Committees should regard the movement to refuse the transportation of firearms as one of their important duties.

4) Party Headquarters in various districts should choose their principal tasks in accordance with the special circumstances prevailing in their respective districts:-

Shanghai Western District:
 British and American soldiers; Peace Preservation Corps, Merchant Volunteers, and Chinese and Indian policemen.

Fah Nan (French Town and Nantao) District:
 French and Annamite soldiers, Chinese navy, Chinese policemen, volunteers, and radio workers.

Chapei: Policemen on patrol duty.

Shanghai Central District:
 Chinese and Indian policemen.

Shanghai Eastern District:
 Chinese and Indian policemen.

Pootung: Merchant Volunteer Corps, Peace Preservation Corps, and Navy.

Woosung: Police Patrol Parties and Navy.

Kiangwan: Police Patrol Parties.

Chenju and Quinshan: Military units.

Nanking: Aviation Academy, Peace Preservation Corps, Navy and foreign troops.

Chinkiang: Peace Preservation Corps and Navy.

Nantung: Peace Preservation Corps in the Hsing Zung District.

In principal cities such as Sungkiang, Chungming, Haimen, Nyi-tsung, Kiang-tu, Wusieh, Lih-yang, Tai-hsien, Tai-shing, Toong-dai, Toong-hai, Wei-poh, Kwei-yoong, Sz-yang, Chitung, etc., we should conduct our "military work" among Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps, policemen, and volunteers. In a word, we should have comrades in every armed unit of our enemies.

5) Comrades attached to branches who are ex-soldiers should be selected for work in the executive staff. They are to be trained and educated in order that they will become useful in the work among soldiers.

6) Establish soldier sections, soldier branches, Red Army friendly societies, Soviet friendly societies and Anti-War and Anti-Fascist mass organizations. Also collect contributions for the support of Red Armies.

7) In order to develop the work among soldiers, we must strengthen our directorship in this direction. We must thoroughly understand the sufferings of the soldier masses and develop our propaganda on these lines. Military committees of the various Party headquarters should issue a periodical entitled "Soldiers' Talk" and "wallpapers" to be posted either inside or outside barracks.

- 8) Peasant struggles and guerilla warfare should not be separated. The various Party headquarters should greatly strengthen their directorship of village branches.
- 9) The sending of large numbers of comrades to White troops and unemployed workers to Red Armies should become a part of the regular duties of various party headquarters.
- 10) The various party headquarters should issue a "Letter to Soldiers" in connection with the coming anniversary - International Women Day of March 8.
- 11) The various party headquarters must organize their own working plans according to the above instructions and any special circumstances prevailing in their districts, and report to the Provincial Committee from time to time.

- - - -

Circular No.1 of the Kiangsu Military Committee.

- 1) Importance of military activities.
Revolution and war are being exposed in every part of the world. At the present time anti-revolutionaries are attacking the Chinese Soviet Red Army and are preparing for the partition of China and a second world war. We must therefore seize the arms of our enemies and arm our lives. In accordance with instructions issued during the 12th and 13th Plenary Sessions of the III International, as well as resolutions passed by "Central" opposing the 5th anti-communist drive, it is the duty of the Chinese Communist Party and its Branch in Kiangsu to endeavour to create new Soviet districts in the year 1934.
- 2) Duties fulfilled by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee
Past activities on the part of the Provincial Committee may be illustrated by the recent violent opposition raised by the peasants in Kiangsu against heavy exploitations and bloody oppressions meted out by the Kuomintang regime, and the guerilla warfare conducted by the Red Armies in the said province in their efforts to establish new Soviet districts.
- 3) The following instructions should be strenuously observed by all comrades of the Provincial Committee:
 - a) All district committees of the Party and the Youth League should enforce self-criticism, discuss the political significance of the present military activities and intensify practical military work.
 - b) All district committees should submit, within a period ranging from a fortnight to one month, to their superior organs reports on (1) results gained from and future plans for activities among local militants and (2) number and transfer of local "white" troops as well as living conditions of the soldiers.

c) All district committees should decide on their main objects on the basis of any special circumstances existing in their locality. For instance, in Shanghai Western District the object is towards the British and American troops, Peace Preservation Corps, Volunteer Corps and Chinese and Indian Settlement Police.
Wah Nam District (French Concession and Nantao), the French and Annamite soldiers, policemen of the Concession and the Chinese territory, the Chinese navy and the radio workers.
Chapei District, the Chapei policemen.
Footung and Woosung Districts, the Peace Preservation Corps, the Volunteers and the Chinese Navy.
Chanju, Quinsan and other places, the military forces.
Nanking, the Aviation School, the Gendarmes, the navy and foreign soldiers.
Chinkiang, the Volunteers and the navy.
Nantung, the Volunteers.
We must have our comrades in touch with every armed force of our enemy in other districts.

d) The following is a portion of the regular work of district committees of the Party and the Youth League :-

- 1) Promote members of the Soldier Committee especially those who were formerly in the military service.
- 2) Establish Soldier Cells, Red Army Friendly Clubs, Soviet Union Friendly Clubs, Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Leagues, and also raise subscriptions in support of the Red Army.
- 3) Mobilize large batches of comrades to join the white armies and of unemployed workers and masses to join the Red Army.
- 4) The work among foreign soldiers is one of the principal duties of the Literary Committee. The refusal to transport arms and ammunitions is one of the main tasks of the Wharf and Seamen's Committees.
- 5) Intensify the leadership of cells in rural districts (chiefly guerilla struggles to be carried out by peasants).

arrange to

Accused **Tsue Tsu Yuen** () Age 27. Unemployed.
Ling S Chong () " 28. " do.

Charge A Application for writ of detention under Arts. 42 and 66 of the C.C.R.C.

Application is hereby made by the S.P.C. Louza Station to the . . . Court for the detention of the above described persons suspected of being concerned in communist activities.

SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT. A.M.

Mr. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Proceedings. Mr. Chang:- C.P.C. S. was on duty on Nanking Road on the afternoon of the 23.2.34, when the informer of the P.S.B. named Kuang Jue Hui, asked him to arrest the 1st. accused, the informer stated that he had been following the accused for many days. The 1st. accused when questioned stated that he had been a soldier for 5 years, and had resigned, also that he was now employed by the Communist Party having arrived in Shanghai a few days ago. First he lived at No. 407 Wo Lou Li, off North Honan Road where he stayed for 3 days, from there he moved to Arthur Road, but he did not remember the number, at this place the rent amounting to 14.00 per month had been paid by one named Lee Tsung, after staying there one month, he moved to No. 314 Tongshan Road where he stayed with Lee Tsung. The 1st. accused took Police to North Honan Road and then to No. 314 Tongshan Road where the 1st. accused was arrested. At No. 314 Tongshan Road, the Police knocked on the door which was opened by the 1st. accused, in his hand was a pencil, and on the table were papers, it appears that the 1st. accused was drafting pamphlets, (papers handed to Judge), Communistic Literature was found in a box in the room ^{Pamphlets}. The 1st. accused when questioned stated that he did not know what Communism was, he did not work for the Party, and he did not own the box. The 1st. accused stated that he lived there with one named Lee Tsung, hence it follows that the 1st. accused is Lee Tsung. The chief tenant of the house, named Lee Chin; Sung stated that the 1st. accused had lived there for two months, and that the 1st. accused had lived there for 15 days.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No 2

The 1st. accused has made a statement in which he admits that he is a Communist (statement handed to Judge), the 2nd. accused has also made a statement but he denies being a Communist (statement handed to Judge). The Police ask for a remand in order to make further enquiries and to take photographs.

Rep. of P.S.B. Tung Pau:- I sent Young Jue Nyi to follow the 1st. accused, he had followed the 1st. accused to Nanking Road when he had him arrested. Young Jue Nyi is in Court.

Wit. Young Jue Nyi:- I am an informer of the P.S.B. I was formerly a member of the Communist Party, I know the 1st. accused by the name of Lau Tsui, I learned that he intended to kill one named Ma residing at No. 101 Burkhill Road. I followed him from Burkhill Road to Nanking Road, when we got as far as Lloyd Road, he knew that I was following him so I had him arrested.

1st. accused:- I joined the Communist Party five months after I left the Army, the 7th. Route Army, I resigned because there was no pay. I was introduced into the Party by a man named Lien Wu, he asked me to approach the poor people and tell them what Communism was. I received a salary of 10.00 per month. I was sent to Shanghai in the 5th. month because my work had not been successful. I was living with a friend named Hung Ying Ling at No 405 North Ho an Road, I stayed there for twenty days. I tried to join the Chao-wei Police but failed. From North Hoan Road I moved to Arthur Road where I stayed for one month, the rent was paid by one Lee Tsung and I received 10.00. The 2nd. accused is not Lee Tsung. From Arthur Road I moved to No 334 Tongshan Road. The papers which were found in the room belong to Lee Tsung, he left all his things with me. The 2nd. accused is not a Communist, I was introduced to him and went to live with him because it was cheaper. I was sent to make enquiries about Ma who was formerly a Communist, Lee Tsung told me to get acquainted with him. Lee Tsung is a responsible person in the Party.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

St. No.

Reg. No. +

Stm.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No 3

2nd. accused:- The 1st. accused was introduced to me by a friend, he has been staying with me for the past two weeks. The papers which were found on the table were not written by me, I do not know that they truly. I am not Lee Tsung, A man who wore glasses came to see the 1st. accused but I did not know who he was. I do not know who placed the papers on the table, or the pamphlets inside the box.

Mr. Chang:- The box was locked and the 2nd. accused was found to be in possession of the key.

2nd. accused:- The box was forced open by the Police.

C.P.C. A.:- I went to the House with S.C. 36, in the room we found the box and the 2nd. accused was in possession of the key which opened it. The 2nd. accused gave the key to S.C. 36 who opened it.

S. L.
YB
Judge to Mr. Chang:- At the next hearing I want to see the box and the key.

Decision.

Remand to S.B.S. A.M.

R.D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D-5693.
Date 26.1.2.1934

S.2, Special Branch.

February 24, 1934.

Communist Propaganda - two arrests

At 4.20 p.m. February 23, 1934, a male Chinese named Tsha Ts Yuen (查志遠) alias Tsha Dah Yoong (查大英) was arrested by the Municipal Police on Nanking Road at the request of an agent of the Political Section of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

As a result of information obtained from the suspect, a back room of a Chinese dwelling at No.334 Tongshan Road was raided and a quantity of communist literature was seized. The occupant of the room, a male Chinese named Ling Sz Chong (凌子聰), was arrested.

The two prisoners, who are believed to be active members of the Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, will be taken before Court on February 24 when a Writ of Detention will be applied for to enable further investigation to be made.

Officer in Charge.

Sir: Upon your information and favour of return. The literature seized, which is in English, Japanese and Gurumukhi, is now being listed 26/2/34.

1/2/34
S.2
S.2
S.2
S.2

1/2
1/2
1/2
1/2

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

WORK STATION	7/6/34
Page	23-2-34

WITNESS OF DETENTION.

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Oic S.P. Branch
Supt. Information
B.P. 24/7

At 4.30 p.m. 22-2-34 C.P.C. 569 together with Kong Su Nyi, Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety Special Branch brought the 1st accused to the static.

From enquiries made by C.D.C. 48 and undersigned it was learnt that the above S.B.P.S. representative had been following the 1st accused during the day as he was known to be concerned in Communism.

At Nanjing Road & Lloyd Road corner the above representative called upon C.P.C. 569 to assist in the 1st accused arrest.

When interrogated, the 1st accused stated that he had been a soldier in the 7th Route Army at Lhasa for 8 years and had after been employed by the Communist Party to Propagate doctrines among the poor people at Pengpu.

Owing to unsatisfactory work he was sent to Shanghai with instructions to forward his address to Pengpu. Upon arriving at Shanghai he stayed with one Wong Ying Loong (翁英龍) at 405 Huo Loh Li, North Nanen Road, for about 20 days. He forwarded this address to Pengpu and later received a letter from one Lee Tsoong (李忠), making an appointment on North Nanen Road. He was then instructed to rent a room of his own and was given money for same. He rented a room at Arthur Road, number unknown and was paid at the rate of \$14.00 per month by Lee Tsoong who instructed him to endeavour northern poor work in Shanghai to interest themselves in the Communist cause.

He was unsuccessful in this enterprise as

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— **Misc.** 76/34 **(2)**

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

23rd, February, 1934.

Diary Number:— **1**

Nature of Offence:— **Communism.**

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

after living at Arthur Road for approximately one month and then went to live with Lee Tsoong at 334 Tongshan Rd. where both occupied a small room until 22-2-34 when the 1st accused on instructions of Lee Tsoong met one named Ma. On the night of 22-2-34 the 1st accused slept in a lodging house.

The 1st accused led detectives to 405 Hwo Loh Lee, North Honan Road where he was identified by Cong Ying Loong (孔英龍) and the period of his residence at that address verified. Nothing of a Communist nature was found at the above address.

Detectives were also led by the 1st accused, Tongshan Road where in an upstairs room the 2nd accused was arrested. According to the 1st accused he had never seen the 2nd accused before the time of his arrest and is not the Lee Tsoong (李兆龍) mentioned.

At the time of arrest, the 2nd accused had a pencil in his hand and upon a small table in the room were two slips of paper bearing a draft, in pencil, of the Anniversary of the Women's Day, March 8th; addressed to the police of the Settlement and Chinese territory and various Chinese military Forces in the Kiangsu Province. With these drafts were various pamphlets bearing on International Unemployed Day Feb. 25th, Anniversary of the Strike by workers of the Peking

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

(3)

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—	Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Hankow Railway, Feb. 7th and Second National Conference of Soviet Representatives.

A search of the room revealed various pamphlets and books bearing on Communism. An examination of the literature, written in English, Japanese and Indian indicates that the accused are members of the propaganda group of the Military Committee. Zee Ching Sung (徐慶松), the chief tenant of the house stated that the 2nd accused has resided there for two months and the 1st accused for about 15 days. The 2nd accused was interrogated and stated that he came to Shanghai from Mukden on Jan. 3rd, 1934 in order to obtain a position as a teacher. He is able to read and write a little English & Japanese and states that he has no interest in Communism and that the literature found in the room was brought by the 1st accused, who went to live with him upon receipt of a fellow from a friend of the 2nd accused in Mukden.

The 1st accused denied that the Communist literature found in the room was his. Several addresses found among the literature were visited by detectives without result.

During the enquiries assistance was given by D.S.I. Prokovief and D.S. Sansom of the Special Branch.

Statements have been made by the two accused and the literature seized will be examined and listed by the Special Branch.

The accused have been placed on a Writ of Detention and will appear before the Court on 24-2-34. A remand of one week is requested to enable photographs to be taken and the literature to be listed.

Recd. L
2/2/2.

N. E. Bennett.

Tsah Tsu Yuen (蔡壽遠), age 27.

Anhwei

D.S. Sansom

Louza Stn.

23.2.34.

Clerk Z.O.Zung.

My name is Tsah Tsu Yuen, age 27, native of Anhwei, an ex-soldier, now residing at 334 Tongshan Road.

Between the age of 10 and 19, I was employed as a coolie on a farm at my native home. I then served for eight years in the army. On receiving my discharge from the army I obtained employment as a hawker at Pengpu, near Nanking, and continued in this role until about three months ago when I came to Shanghai. Prior to leaving Shanghai Pengpu, I was introduced to the Communist Party by a man named Liu Wu (劉五). This person paid me \$8.00 per month to propagate communism among coolies. My work under Liu's guidance was considered unsatisfactory and he sent me to Shanghai with instructions to rent a room and furnish him with my address after which he would send a person to call on me.

Upon arriving here I went to live at 405 Woo Ich Li (武一理), North Honan Road, the home of my friend Oong Ying Loong (歐英龍) who has no connection with the Communist Party. I resided with him for about 20 days. I furnished this address to Liu Wu and later received a letter from a man named Lee Tsoong (李忠) who arranged to meet me on Honan Road. Lee had evidently received a communication from Liu Wu. During my conversation with Lee on Honan Road, I was given \$6.00 and instructed to rent a room anywhere in the Settlement. I rented a room on Arthur Road and lived there for over one month but I have forgotten the address. Lee frequently came to my room and, apart from paying me at the rate of \$14.00 per month, he instructed me to associate with Northerners of the poor class with a view to enlisting them in the Communist Party.

I made efforts to interest others in the Communist Party but was unsuccessful at every attempt.

I resided on Arthur Road until about ten days ago and then Lee Tsoong accompanied me to his room at 334 Tongshan Road and told me to live there with him. I was not given anything to do but Lee told me he was arranging work for me. During daytime I was busy acquainting myself with the district, and stayed in the room only at night. Lee slept in the room with me every night. The last time I saw Lee was on the night of the 21st February. On the night of the 22nd I went to Bubbling Well Road Race Course with instructions from Lee to meet a man named Lau Ma (老毛) at 9.30. Ma had been introduced me by Lee on the 21st February, at 12 noon, on Tiendong Road. I met Ma as arranged and conversed together in a general way with the object of cementing our friendship. I made an effort to meet Ma again on the evening of the 22nd outside the Race Course, but failed to locate him. I left the race course at about 11.30 p.m. and slept for the night at a hotel in Hongkew district, it being too late for me to return home. On leaving the hotel this morning (Feb. 23rd), I again went to the race course and met Ma there at 10 a.m. We met again at 3 p.m. to-day at the Temple of Heaven, North Honan Road, as per arrangement. Ma then took me to a house somewhere in the vicinity of this police station and introduced me to another Ma, a younger man. The first Ma left us and the younger Ma said that he would engage me as the communication agent between Lee Tsoong and himself.

(3)

I later left the house and was arrested by a C.P.C. on information supplied by a person who came to the station with me. This person stated that the younger Ma had given him instructions to shadow me.

On being taken to 334 Tongshan Road by the Police this evening, I saw a man in the room who is now under arrest. I have never seen him before, and I have no knowledge of the character of the literature found in the room.

This is a comprehensive statement of my association with the Communist Party.

- - -

Tsah Tau Yuem.

Ling S Chong()

Mukden

Louma Station

Feb. 23, 1934.

D.S.I. Prokofiev

Clark Fang Kuo Liung

My name is Ling S Chong. I am native of Mukden, 27 years of age, married, unemployed teacher. My address in Mukden, where my wife is still living, is No.6 Kuwa Ying Cen Hu Tung(), Siao Toong Kwan(), Mukden.

From the age of 8, I studied first in a primary and later in a high primary and middle schools in Mukden, leaving the latter school at the age of 17. I have a slight knowledge of the English and Japanese languages, both spoken and written. After leaving the school, I was employed as a salesman with a firm in Mukden for over two years, following which I worked as a private tutor and also as a teacher in various schools in the same city until the winter of 1933. Towards the end of 1933 I left for Shanghai arriving here on January 3, 1934 via Dairen. My object in coming to Shanghai was to look for employment as a teacher, but I have been unable to find any position here.

Following my arrival in Shanghai I have been living at No.334 Fongshan Road, at which address I occupied an upstairs back room, the rental being 45.20 per month. All this time I have been living on the money (\$70) which I brought with me from Mukden. I have neither relatives or friends in Shanghai.

I was the sole occupant of the room in question until about two weeks ago when Taek Da Yoong() came to live with me. He did so on recommendation of a friend of mine who is in Mukden and who wrote to Taek Da Yoong advising him to come and stay with me as I was a stranger in Shanghai. All communist pamphlets and documents found by the Police in our room belong to Taek Da Yoong. I have nothing whatever to do with these things.

and we never read any of these papers. Of the two suit cases seized by the Police in our room, one - the yellow - belongs to me and it did not contain any communist literature.

I am not a communist and never participated in any political activities.

This is my true statement.

(Signed) Ling - Cheng.